The legislator's pay was something like 6$_3$OOO pesos ($3,000) per annum in the House and something like 7,000 pesos ($3,500) in the Senate. Under the Commonwealth the members receive an annual compensation of 5,000 pesos ($2,500) each. These sums are higher than those authorized in much wealthier countries. In Japan, for instance, 3,000 yen a year and traveling expenses suffice for the members of the Imperial Diet. But the need of the Philippine legislator, real or glorified, to keep up appearances, and his obligations to political lieutenants, all combined to keep him interminably in debt.

Of course, this picture is a composite one. It does not pretend to portray the life of all the members. Legislators there were who lived strictly within their incomes and who worked and worked hard.

The foibles of the legislator came to public notice when the Revised Penal Code was enacted by the Philippine Legislature, First the penalties for gambling-law violations were radically reduced. Next, as a completely protective measure, a joker was slipped into the Code which under the guise of legislative immunity prohibited the "search" of any member of the Legislature during the time it was in session.[2] The facility with which gambling raids can be thwarted when a complacent member of the Legislature is present to receive the cards and paraphernalia needs no elucidation. The joker was brought to light when the Revised Penal Code reached the Governor-General for approval, and the promise was made that if he would not veto the Code, the

objectionable
feature would be eliminated. It never has been.

A favorite device to insure harmony in the Legislature was
the frequent calling of caucuses of members of the majority
party. Speaker Osmena was particularly fond of this means
of maintaining party discipline and of whipping recalcitrant

[2] **See Commentaries of Judge Guillermo B. Guevara, a member of the Code Revision Committee, to article 145 of the Revised Penal Code, pp. 222-225.**